

Regulations for the Sale of Viruses, Serums, Toxins
and Analogous Products in the District of Columbia
and in Interstate Traffic

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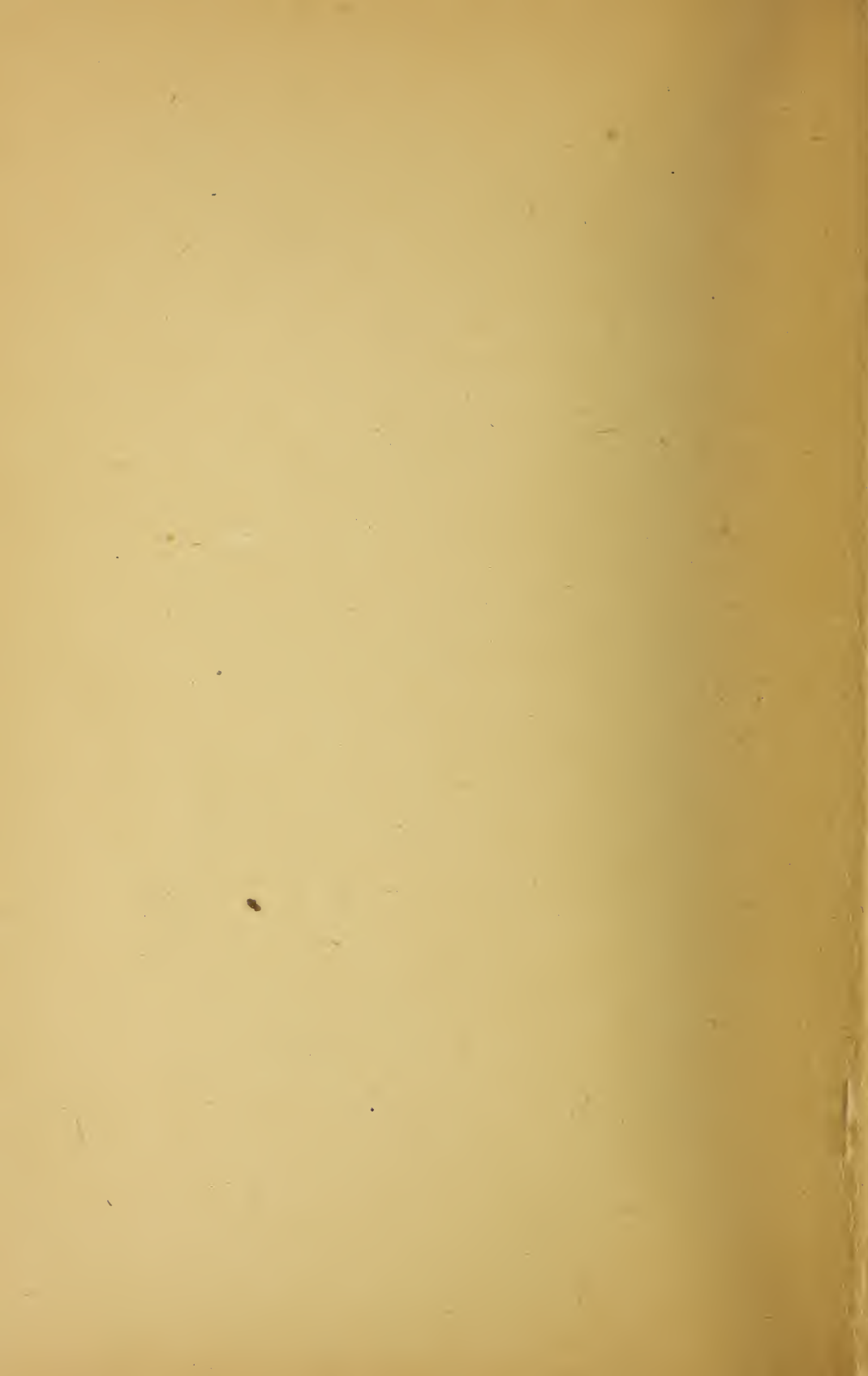
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~~U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE~~
~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION No. 10

**REGULATIONS
FOR THE SALE OF
VIRUSES, SERUMS, TOXINS**

AND ANALOGOUS PRODUCTS

**IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
AND IN INTERSTATE TRAFFIC**

Approved August 1, 1923

**To supersede Regulations issued February 12, 1919
and amendments thereto**



**WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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**UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE DECISION NO.
3, UNDER SECTION 63 OF THE REGULATIONS FOR THE
SALE OF VIRUSES, SERUMS, TOXINS, AND ANALOGOUS
PRODUCTS.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 1, 1923.

*To manufacturers of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products,
and others concerned:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 63 of the "Regulations for the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, approved August 1, 1923," the following decision prescribing the datings for all licensed biologic products is hereby promulgated, effective this date:

Any lot of any product shall be subject to recall, regardless of dating, upon the discovery of lack of purity or potency, or if it is found to be subject to undue deterioration.

For the purpose of fixing the expiration date (the date beyond which the contents of the package can not be expected beyond reasonable doubt to yield their specific results) the date of manufacture shall be as follows:

1. For products for which an official standard of potency exists, or which are subject to official potency tests, the last date of passing satisfactory potency tests.

2. For products for which no official standard of potency exists and which are not subject to official potency tests, the date of removal from the animal in the case of animal products, or the date of cessation of growth in the case of other products. The date of issue shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be not more than three months after date of manufacture if the product is kept constantly at a temperature not exceeding 15° C., or not more than six months after the date of manufacture if the product is kept constantly at a temperature not exceeding 10° C., or not more than one year after the date of manufacture if the product is kept constantly at a temperature not exceeding 5° C., or not more than two years after date of manufacture if the product is kept constantly at a temperature not exceeding 0° C.

The dates beyond which the different products can not be expected beyond reasonable doubt to yield their specific results (expiration dates) shall be not later than the following:

Antitoxins with official standards, or subject to official potency tests.—One year after date of manufacture or issue, with a 20 per cent excess of potency; two years with a 30 per cent excess; three years with a 40 per cent excess; or four years with a 50 per cent excess.

Antianthrax, antidyenteric, antipneumococcic, and antistreptococcic serums.—One year after date of manufacture or issue.

All other immune serums.—Six months after date of manufacture or issue.

Nonimmune serums.—Three years after date of manufacture or issue.

Vaccine virus.—The date of issue may be used instead of the date of manufacture only if the product is kept constantly below 0° C. between the date of manufacture and the date of issue. The expiration date shall be stated on the package as one week from the date of manufacture (or issue) if not accompanied by the following quoted provision as to temperature of storage. If immediately followed by the words "if kept below 5° C. (41° F.," the expiration date shall be stated on the package as not more than three months from the date of manufacture (or issue).

Rabies vaccine.—Twenty-one days after emulsification in the case of an emulsion of living virus containing less than 50 per cent glycerin; one month after emulsification in the case of an emulsion of living virus containing at least 50 per cent glycerin, or in the case of frozen, desiccated, living virus in vacuo; six months after date of manufacture or issue in the case of dead virus, the first seven doses of any form of treatment being considered for the purpose of dating as dead virus. Virus known to be living may be kept in cold storage before final preparation as follows: Six months below 0° C., or three months below 5° C., or six weeks below 10° C., or three weeks below 15° C.

Tuberculins.—Five years after manufacture or issue in the case of concentrated tuberculins containing at least 50 per cent glycerin; one year after manufacture or issue in the case of other tuberculins.

Bacterial vaccines.—Eighteen months after date of manufacture or issue.

Sensitized bacterial vaccines.—Eighteen months after date of manufacture or issue.

Modified bacterial derivatives.—Eighteen months after date of manufacture or issue.

Diphtheria toxin-antitoxin mixture.—Six months after date of manufacture or issue.

Diphtheria toxin for the Schick test.—Six months after date of manufacture or issue, the expiration date on the label to bear the provision "if kept between 0° and 8° C. (32° and 46.4° F.);"; in the absence of such proviso, one month from date of manufacture or issue.

Leucocytic extract.—One year after date of manufacture or issue.

Pollen extracts, animal epidermal extracts, animal food extracts, and vegetable food extracts.—One year from date of manufacture or issue in the case of dried extracts, or those containing at least 50 per cent glycerin; six months in the case of other extracts.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF VIRUSES, SERUMS, TOXINS,
AND ANALOGOUS PRODUCTS.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1923.

The following regulations have been prepared by the undersigned board of officers in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes"; they are hereby promulgated and will supersede the regulations issued February 12, 1919, and amendments thereto.

WALTER D. McCAW,
Acting Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

E. R. STITT,
Surgeon General, U. S. Navy,

H. S. CUMMING,
Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service.

Approved:

S. P. GILBERT, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

LICENSES.

1. Licenses shall be issued, suspended, and revoked by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

2. Licenses shall be issued only after inspection of establishments and examination of the products for which license is desired. In the case of establishments already licensed, licenses for new products may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be granted without reinspection of the establishment.

3. Whenever deemed necessary by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, the reports of inspection and laboratory examination shall be passed upon by the sanitary board of the United States Public Health Service. The board shall report its findings to the Surgeon General who shall forward the report, together with his recommendations, to the Secretary of the Treasury for action.

4. Licenses shall be valid until suspended or revoked. The following form of license is prescribed:

This is to certify that _____ of _____ hereby authorized under the provisions of "An act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in such articles, and for other purposes," to engage in the manufacture, barter, and sale of such of these viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products as are specified from time to time by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and of only such as have been so specified and for which license has not been suspended or revoked, in accordance with the above-mentioned act and regulations thereunder.

Secretary of the Treasury.

5. Licenses shall not be reissued without inspection of the establishments and laboratory examination of the products. The inspection and laboratory reports shall be passed upon by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3.

6. An establishment shall be subject to license when one or more of its products is held by the Secretary of the Treasury to be a virus, serum, toxin, or antitoxin, or a product analogous thereto and applicable to the prevention or cure of diseases of man.

7. For the purpose of these regulations, viruses, serums, toxins, antitoxins, and analogous products applicable to the prevention or cure of diseases of man are referred to as biologic products and

defined as follows: I. A virus is a product containing the minute living cause of an infectious disease. II. A serum is the product obtained from the blood of an animal by removing the clot or clot components and the blood cells. III. A toxin is a product containing a soluble substance poisonous to laboratory animals or to man in doses of one milliliter or less of the product, and having the property, following the injection of nonfatal doses into an animal, of producing therein another soluble substance which specifically neutralizes the poisonous substance and which is demonstrable in the serum of the animal thus immunized. IV. An antitoxin is a product containing the soluble substance in the serum or other body fluid of an immunized animal which specifically neutralizes the toxin against which the animal is immune. V. A product is analogous (*a*) to a virus if prepared from a virus, including microorganisms actually or potentially virulent; (*b*) to a serum, if prepared from some protein constituent of the blood and intended for parenteral administration; (*c*) to a toxin or antitoxin, if intended, by parenteral administration, for the prevention or treatment of disease through specific immunization.

8. Instances of manufacture, importation, or sale of unlicensed products contrary to law, or of labeling unlicensed products as licensed or as if subject to license, shall be reported by officers of the Public Health Service, by State and local health authorities, by physicians, and by others to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service for investigation or reference to the Department of Justice.

9. In order to obtain a license for any biologic product, manufacturers shall make application therefor to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service on forms prescribed for the purpose. Inspectors shall be furnished with the original forms and shall certify thereon as to the condition of the establishment, with recommendations.

10. Should important changes in personnel, method, equipment, or location be made by an establishment holding license, the manufacturer shall immediately notify the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service and make notation on the form required by paragraph 9 to be kept on file in the establishment.

11. Biologic products imported from foreign countries will be refused entry by collectors of customs unless produced in an establishment holding an unsuspended and unrevoked license, or intended for examination prior to obtaining a license. Each foreign establishment holding license and importing biologic products into the United States shall be required to file the name and address of one or more representatives in the United States authorized by the establishment

to distribute their products, and such representatives shall keep records of such distribution.

12. The importation of vaccine virus from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited, except vaccine virus sent to the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, where tests shall be applied to demonstrate the absence of any other pathogenic virus.

13. Each foreign importation of biologic products shall be accompanied by two sample packages of each lot number contained in the shipment, and said samples shall be forwarded by the collector of customs at the port of entry to the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service for examination; if separate samples are not found accompanying the shipment, samples shall be obtained from the shipment by the collector of customs and forwarded to the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service.

INSPECTION.

14. The inspections shall be made by an inspector or a board of inspectors detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

15. The inspectors shall be officers of the United States Public Health Service.

16. Inspections shall be unannounced, unless special circumstances render this undesirable.

17. It shall be the duty of the inspector to call upon the acting head of the establishment, stating the object of his visit.

18. The inspectors shall examine all portions of the premises, appliances, stables, barns, warehouses, records, and the methods employed in actual operation.

19. Inspectors are authorized to interrogate the proprietors and personnel of the establishment under oath.

20. The inspector shall investigate fully the methods of preparation, storing, dispensing, and other details in the manufacture and sale of serums, viruses, toxins, and analogous products.

21. The inspector shall carefully examine into location, construction, or administration of establishments which would tend to endanger the potency or purity of the products.

22. Inspections for original licenses of an establishment need not be made until assurances are received that the establishment is in running order and manufacturing the complete product for which license is desired.

23. In case license is refused following an inspection, reinspection shall not be ordered until assurances have been received that the es-

establishment affected has corrected all the faulty conditions which were made the basis for the previous refusal of a license.

24. In case faulty methods of preparation, faulty location, faulty construction, or faulty administration of establishments are observed during inspection, the inspector shall bring the same to the attention of the manufacturer, and shall forward a report of the conditions found, together with his recommendations, to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

25. Should the faulty conditions discovered during inspection or upon laboratory tests be found upon review by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service to be of sufficient importance, the Surgeon General shall recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury that the license of the establishment be canceled or suspended. In case of suspension, if the said faulty conditions are not corrected within 60 days he shall recommend that the said license be revoked.

26. The fact of suspension or revocation of license, with causes therefor, may be published by the Secretary of the Treasury.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

27. The organization of a licensed establishment shall be such that the responsible head is actually in permanent control of the buildings, grounds, equipment, and personnel; and good discipline shall prevail.

28. In considering the license of an establishment, regard shall be had to the training and competence of the technical workers concerned.

29. Permanent records shall be kept, with dates, of the various steps in the manufacture, testing, disposition, and distribution of each lot, so that at any time these steps may be traced by an inspector as regards any lot number.

30. Laboratory cultures and other materials used in the production of biologic products shall be labeled and preserved in a safe and orderly manner.

31. All work with spore-bearing pathogenic microorganisms shall be so separated from other work, and the containers permanently so marked, as to avoid the possibility of contamination of products.

32. Laboratory procedures of a diagnostic nature shall, if conducted in an establishment, be entirely separate from those for the production of biologic products.

33. Laboratories for the production of biologic products shall be efficiently screened during the fly season.

34. Sterilization and subsequent handling of containers, filling apparatus, and other materials which may come in contact with bio-

logic products during manufacture shall be such as to insure the absence of living bacterial spores; except that the concentration of antitoxins may be conducted with scrupulous cleanliness rather than with absolute sterility.

35. Records of the date, duration, and temperature of each sterilization shall be kept. Such records shall be made by means of automatic registering devices or by the personnel of the sterilizing room.

36. Details of sanitary standards, methods of manufacturing and of testing, and methods of keeping records, may be communicated to manufacturers by inspectors.

37. All containers used in the preparation of biologic products shall be of such construction as will readily permit inspection for cleanliness.

38. The construction of bleeding rooms and rooms for vaccine animals shall be such as to permit thorough hosing down and cleaning.

39. Hot water shall be provided in bleeding rooms and vaccine stables.

40. Stable floors shall be so constructed and cared for as to insure cleanliness, and stables shall be well lighted and well ventilated.

41. No manure shall be so stored as to permit the breeding of flies on the premises of any establishment.

42. All personnel, animals, and equipment used in the production of hog-cholera serum shall be kept entirely separate from personnel, animals, and materials used in the production of biologic products for human use.

43. Animals used in the production of biologic products shall be kept under competent daily inspection and preliminary quarantine by the establishment for a period of at least seven days before use. Only healthy animals free from communicable disease shall be used; during the quarantine period those of the equine genus must be shown to be free from glanders, and those of the bovine genus must be shown to be free from tuberculosis.

44. All horses used in the production of biologic products, except those horses which are actively immune to tetanus, shall be given not less than 500 units of tetanus antitoxin semimonthly, or 2,000 units monthly.

45. Necropsy records shall be kept of all animals which die or are killed after having been used in the production of biologic products.

46. In case of actual or suspected infection with foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, tetanus, anthrax, or gas gangrene among animals used for the production of biologic products, the manufacturer shall immediately notify the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

47. Animals used for propagation of vaccine virus shall be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water at the beginning of the quaran-

tine and at its conclusion. No part of the animal shall be vaccinated which is liable to be contaminated by feces.

48. Preliminary to taking vaccine material from vaccinated animals, said animals should be killed or rendered insensible to pain.

49. Each year at least four of the animals used in propagating vaccine virus of any one strain shall be kept for a period of two weeks subsequent to the removal of the virus and observed sufficiently to demonstrate the absence of foot-and-mouth disease. At the termination of the period of observation in the case of these four animals, and within 48 hours after taking the vaccine virus in the case of all other animals, a necropsy shall be made upon each animal, and permanent records kept of each necropsy, in which particular note shall be made of pathologic changes.

50. All vaccine material from any animal having, or suspected of having, a communicable disease, other than vaccinia, shall be destroyed.

51. No animals used for the purpose of propagating vaccine virus shall be removed from the establishment prior to necropsy.

52. The personnel who care for the vaccine animals shall be excluded from horse stables and paddocks and from contact with horses while vaccine is being propagated.

53. Extraneous materials shall not be stored or permitted in or about vaccine stables or operating rooms.

54. The preparation by licensed establishments of vaccine virus on or with "points" is prohibited. Vaccine virus shall be furnished only in glass capillary tubes or in other glass containers. This shall not prohibit the inclosure in the same package, but separate from the virus, of a metal or glass instrument for inserting the virus.

55. Capillary tubes for vaccine virus shall be filled mechanically in vacuum jars, and prior to filling shall be sterilized in the same containers which are used for filling.

LABELING.

56. For purposes of labeling, the proper name of each product shall be that specified in the license.

57. The proper name of each product must appear upon the outside label in legible type and shall be given precedence in position over any other descriptive or trade name.

58. In the case of products prepared by methods other than the usual or standard methods, the proper name used to designate the product in the license and on the labels shall be sufficiently descriptive to indicate such deviation. Should the species of animal used differ from that usually or originally employed, the name of the species shall be included as part of the proper name on the label.

59. In case of products for which an official standard of potency has been adopted, the potency shall be expressed on the label in terms of the official standard. In case no official standard of potency has been adopted and no official test is made prior to the release of the product for sale, the label shall bear the following statement: "No U. S. standard of potency." This provision shall not be held to apply to vaccine virus, nor to rabies vaccine.

60. The requirement that each package shall be marked with the date beyond which the contents can not be expected beyond reasonable doubt to yield their specific results shall be held to be complied with if the label bears the date of manufacture or date of issue as defined in paragraphs 61 and 62 of these regulations, and a statement of the period in months or days from this date of manufacture or date of issue during which they may be expected to yield their specific results.

61. The date of manufacture is hereby defined as follows: (1) For products for which an official standard of potency exists, the last date of satisfactorily passing a potency test; (2) for products for which no official standard of potency exists, the date of removal from the animal in case of animal products, or the date of cessation of growth in the case of other products; or (3) in the case of animal or vegetable extracts, the date of extraction.

62. The date of issue from cold storage shall be accepted in lieu of the date of manufacture, provided this date of issue is not more than two years after date of manufacture if the product is kept constantly below zero centigrade, or not more than one year after date of manufacture if the product is kept constantly below 5° centigrade, or not more than three months after date of manufacture if the product is kept constantly below 15° centigrade.

63. Decisions shall be issued from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, on recommendation of the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, regarding the dating of special products in accordance with tests made thereon.

64. All labels affixed to containers shall bear the number of the lot of the product contained therein.

65. The following items shall appear on the outside label:

- (1) Name of manufacturer.
- (2) Address of manufacturer.
- (3) License number (if licensed).
- (4) Proper name of product.
- (5) Minimum potency of product.
- (6) "No U. S. standard of potency" if no such standard is established.
- (7) Lot number.
- (8) Date of manufacture or issue with period of potency; or the expiration date.

66. In case a product manufactured by one establishment is sold by another, the name, address, license number, and lot number of the original manufacturer shall appear plainly on the label, provided the name of the second establishment may appear on the label as the selling agent. In case any part of the process, such as bottling, is performed by the second establishment, this establishment also must hold a license for the manufacture of the product; the names, addresses, and license numbers of both establishments must appear on the label, and the records of both establishments shall show plainly the degree of responsibility of each in the process of manufacture. Labels bearing a license number shall appear only on packages of products for the manufacture of which a license is in force.

EXAMINATION OF PRODUCTS.

67. Establishments shall furnish to the inspector, and, on request, shall send to the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, adequate samples of products for examination.

68. Samples of special lots of products, or of all lots of particular products, may be required to be sent to the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service for examination prior to being placed in interstate commerce or on sale in the District of Columbia.

69. It shall be the duty of the Director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service to test samples sent him by inspectors, and the result of this examination shall be given to the inspectors, who shall give this report due weight in making their recommendations.

70. Biologic products offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in interstate traffic, shall be obtained from time to time and examined at the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service as to purity and potency and as to whether said products are properly labeled.

71. In examining biologic products consideration shall be given to the character and safety of containers and to those materials accompanying them which are intended to facilitate administration of their contents.

72. The official standards of potency for all forms of diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin, botulinus antitoxin type A, botulinus antitoxin type B, and perfringens antitoxin shall be those distributed by the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service.

73. Diphtheria antitoxin shall have a potency of not less than 250 units per cubic centimeter if in liquid form, and not less than 4,000 units per gram if in solid form. Tetanus antitoxin shall have a po-

tency of not less than 150 units per cubic centimeter if in liquid form, and not less than 2,400 units per gram if in solid form.

74. Standard samples for comparison of products other than those mentioned in paragraph 72 may be distributed by the Hygienic Laboratory, and the Director of the Hygienic Laboratory is authorized to request manufacturers to forward such samples of their products for testing as may be required to insure safety and potency of products.

75. Tests for potency, if applicable, shall be made after the completion of all the processes of manufacture except filling the final containers.

76. No liquid serum shall contain more than 20 per cent total solids, nor more than 0.5 per cent of preservative.

77. Products intended to be used intraspinally or intravenously shall be clear, free from excessive coloration, or excessive viscosity, and those to be used intraspinally shall contain not more than 0.35 per cent of preservative.

78. Containers of products intended to be used intraspinally or intravenously shall be of such material that the presence of objectionable color or of sediment in the contents may be detected.

79. When impurities or lack of potency of products, or improper labeling of same shall be demonstrated by laboratory examination, these facts shall be reported to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, if of sufficient importance to require administrative action.

80. Upon the discovery of lack of purity or potency of a product from a licensed establishment, the fact shall be communicated immediately to the manufacturer to enable him to withdraw the product from the market, and the lot numbers of said products may be made public by the Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT To regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after six months after the promulgation of the regulations authorized by section four of this act no person shall sell, barter, or exchange, or offer for sale, barter, or exchange in the District of Columbia, or send, carry, or bring for sale, barter, or exchange from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country into the United States, or from the United States into any foreign country, any virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, or analogous product applicable to the prevention and cure of diseases of man, unless (a) such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product has been propagated and prepared at an establishment holding an unsuspended and unrevoked license, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinafter authorized, to propagate and prepare such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product for sale in the District of Columbia, or for sending, bringing, or carrying from place to place aforesaid; nor (b) unless each package of such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product is plainly marked with the proper name of the article contained therein, the name, address, and license number of the manufacturer, and the date beyond which the contents can not be expected beyond reasonable doubt to yield their specific results: *Provided*, That the suspension or revocation of any license shall not prevent the sale, barter, or exchange of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid which has been sold and delivered by the licentiate prior to such suspension or revocation, unless the owner or custodian of such virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid has been notified by the Secretary of the Treasury not to sell, barter, or exchange the same.

SEC. 2. That no person shall falsely label or mark any package or container of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid, nor alter any label or mark on any package or container of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid so as to falsify such label or mark.

SEC. 3. That any officer, agent, or employee of the Treasury Department, duly detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, may, during all reasonable hours, enter and inspect any establishment for the propagation and preparation of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid for sale, barter, or ex-

change in the District of Columbia, or to be sent, carried, or brought from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the United States into any foreign country, or from any foreign country into the United States.

SEC. 4. That the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, and the supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, be, and they are hereby, constituted a board with authority, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to promulgate from time to time such rules as may be necessary in the judgment of said board to govern the issue, suspension, and revocation of licenses for the maintenance of establishments for the propagation and preparation of viruses, serums, toxins, antitoxins, and analogous products, applicable to the prevention and cure of diseases of man, intended for sale in the District of Columbia, or to be sent, carried, or brought for sale from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or from the United States into any foreign country, or from any foreign country into the United States: *Provided*, That all licenses issued for the maintenance of establishments for the propagation and preparation in any foreign country of any virus, serum, toxin, antitoxin, or product aforesaid, for sale, barter, or exchange in the United States, shall be issued upon condition that the licentiates will permit the inspection of the establishments where said articles are propagated and prepared, in accordance with section three of this act.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this act and of such rules and regulations as may be made by authority thereof; to issue, suspend, and revoke licenses for the maintenance of establishments aforesaid, and to detail for the discharge of such duties such officers, agents, and employees of the Treasury Department as may in his judgment be necessary.

SEC. 6. That no person shall interfere with any officer, agent, or employee of the Treasury Department in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this act or by regulations made by authority thereof.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall violate, or aid or abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

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